

DIDS BURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDS BURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20th, 1917

No. 25

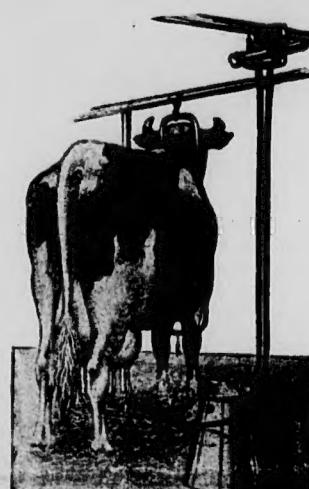
N. A. COOK, Butcher

SPECIAL FOR
THIS WEEK

Whitefish 15c Pound

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Telephone 127



Make More
Money

out of your dairy by
using the

Sharples
Milking
Machine

The only milking machine
with the upward squeeze
to the teats. We will be
glad to give you information and prices.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

AGENTS -o- DIDS BURY

Calgary Industrial
Exhibition
JUNE 28th to JULY 5th

Grand Programme of Attractions, including

Katherine Stinson,

The World's Greatest Girl Aviator.

HORSE RACES—June 29th, 30th, July 2nd, 3rd.

AUTO RACES—July 4th and 5th.

GENERAL PRIZES. ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 15th.
50 per cent. of Freight Refunded on Alberta
Live Stock Exhibits.

Prize Lists and all information from

E. J. DEWEY,
President.

E. L. RICHARDSON,
Calgary Manager.

Business For Sale
at the end of the month.

THE DIDS BURY MOVING
PICTURE BUSINESS

Complete Outfit.

For terms, etc., apply to
W. FARRINGTON, Didsbury.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDS BURY, -o- ALTA.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. Morrow, principal of the Crossfield high school, is the presiding examiner here.

Mrs. D. H. Marshall, who has been visiting in Calgary, returned home last week.

Rev. Mr. Huestis, of Calgary, will conduct the services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

Miss Terry Fortune, formerly of the telephone staff, has gone to Montana to visit her sister, Mrs. Oliver.

Considerable money is being spent on drainage for the main street and it is hoped that the results will be worth while.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Halligan went to Edmonton at the close of school. Mr. Halligan will be there for a few weeks marking examination papers.

A request has been made that the ladies who bought food on dishes at the Red Cross bazaar will please return the dishes to the Red Cross rooms next Friday afternoon.

During the absence of Mayor Osmond who has left for the east Councillor G. B. Sexsmith will be acting Mayor for the balance of June and Councillor J. M. Reed until he returns.

Mr. Zimmerman, the well known and popular manager of the Williams & Little store, returned to town on Wednesday and he didn't come alone either. He brought back a partner to share all his troubles and let us hope his joys also. Congratulations.

Talking about courtesy, Gaston and Alphonse, famed in song and story, haven't got anything on us. Two of Didsbury's well known millionaires—or rather, octogenarians—met in the mayor's office the other day. The elder of the two—who was 84—was seated when the younger man came in, rose up and offered the new-comer his seat. "No, no," said the latter, "Please keep your seat; you are older than I."

(Continued on last page)

Neapolis Doings

The crops in the Neapolis district are looking very well; the early wheat is now covering the ground.

Jack Cummins is wearing a smile these days.

What about the charivari party that could not find the bride and groom, but instead, found lots to eat?

The Neapolis baseball team had their first try out for the season on the same old ground last week.

Gleanings

The Red Deer fair will be held on July 5, 6 and 7.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Gee, of Carstairs, have moved to Summerland, B. C., to engage in chicken farming. It sometimes takes a lot of valuable grain to produce one egg.

J. W. Bradley, of Carstairs, has gone on a holiday to Eastern Canada. Things have changed a lot back home during the past quarter of a century and have lost most of their grip.

Preparing for Great Holiday

Last year there were over one hundred thousand attended the Calgary exhibition and those from this district came back well pleased, so that it is likely there will be another big representation.

The announcements that have been made show that there will be a fine list of special attractions, chief of which will be that wonderful girl aviator, Katherine Stinson, who has just returned from giving exhibitions in China and Japan. Last year at Calgary she thrilled the spectators and this year her work will be even more spectacular. There are many other free attractions which will be features of the afternoon and evening performances of the exhibition which is to be held this year June 28 to July 5, for which special rates will be given on all railways.

As an exhibition the Calgary fair has always held a high place and the wisdom which has been shown in improving the prize list and expending more money for the benefit of the exhibitors is bearing fruit in constantly increasing entries. Horsemen have made the Calgary fair noted for the splendid class of animals which have been in competition. In the cattle classes this year there will be individual entries of animals which cost as high as \$17,000. Grain growers, dairymen, poultry fanciers and in fact everyone interested in exhibiting and looking at the highest class of exhibits will find something to attract them. The sections in which the women are specially interested will be unusually attractive.

Horse races and auto races will be attractions for those who like a touch of speed and there will be also provided for the entertainment of the visiting thousands a dazzling aggregation of midway attractions.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Loveland spent last Sunday at the Chapin home.

Mrs. W. Scheide, Mrs. Geo. Thawler, Mrs. C. Deadrick, Mrs. Anna Shantz, Mrs. Wiegand and Mona Wilson all attended the Institute. They report an interesting time.

The Sol Wiegand family spent last Sunday with the Chas. Wilson family.

The children of Saskatchewan had a gopher killing bee and slaughtered 514,000 gophers in one day. Some of the kids would rather kill gophers than go to school.

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Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$ 435.75
Alex. Robertson, Westcott...	20.00
Mrs. J. Metzgar	1.00
Miss F. Arlendson	1.00
M. H. Brown	5.00
	\$ 462.75

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

FOUND—A sum of money in Union Bank on Monday. Owner can have same by paying for this notice. Wm. Rupp.

HORSES taken to pasture. Enquire E. E. Wilson, Didsbury.

STOCK taken to pasture on two miles east and half mile south of Didsbury. Apply F. D. ANDREWS, Didsbury.

WANTED—A quiet, gentle pony that can be ridden by child. Apply PIONEER OFFICE.

FOUND—Lady's small fancy work bag. Apply at Pioneer office.

FOR SALE—For a limited time we are giving 3 packages of Cigarettes for 20c. A choice of five varieties. N. T. Purcell.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Cabbage plants for sale next week. H. McColm.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Perrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots (100 foot frontage) with large house two storeys, 13 rooms, steam heated, water system with bath, good well. Free of all encumbrances. Will trade for farm property. Apply Mrs. J. SEESY, Drumheller.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA
is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$ 5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed: \$ 109,000,000.00

**The Pioneer Bank of
Western Canada.**

DIDS BURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

BIRTHS

SHANTZ—On Thursday, June 7th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Shantz, a daughter.

WEBER—On Thursday, June 14th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Weber, a daughter.

CAMPBELL—On Saturday, June 16th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Campbell, Sunnyslope, a son.

Stop--Read!

I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDS BURY, ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.



EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO



"The Bed-Spring with the Backbone"

that prevents rolling to the center

Guarantees 20 Years of Sleep Comfort

The DUPLEX

Two Springs in One. Ask to see it at your dealers

The Alaska Bedding Co. Limited
Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding



Calgary WINNIPEG Regina

* Alaska on an article means High Grade Every Particle

125w

Foraging for Food

Hungry Residents of Berlin Are Looted Country Districts

Local Berlin papers contain numerous accounts of the organized foraging expeditions which the residents of the capital now make on recurring Sundays into the adjacent country side for the purpose of bringing home food. On Sunday, March 4, Berlin railway stations were besieged by mobs reminiscent of the height of the summer holiday season. The rush on the booking offices was so violent that they had to shut down because there were no more tickets left. People stormed into the trains without tickets, gladly paying double fare at the other end as a penalty rather than be cheated out of their trips. The police authorities seem to have adopted the rule of letting the hungry Berliners loot the rural districts at will, only to punter upon them when they arrive at the country railway stations for the journeys back to town. Their "luggage" usually consisting of bulging baskets, is then ruthlessly seized, searched and confiscated.

One family which had spent the entire day "rounding up" supplies shed bitter tears when compelled to diggorge an entire slaughtered pig. They were allowed to retain a fat goose for which they had paid 7 pounds 2s. People consider that they had a successful day's work if they got back with a few pounds of potatoes.

Fark—He says he goes in for golf. Mac—He does, he plays the nine-hole hole.



A Wise Move

is to change from tea and coffee to

POSTUM

before the harm is done.

"There's a Reason"

Gaza the Ancient

The Place Where the Last Scene in Samson's Life Was Enacted

It is a brilliant victory that our new crusaders, the troops of the Army of Egypt, have won near the ancient city of Gaza, on a field of immemorial and glowing associations. By this route of old the Egyptians marched in their campaigns in Asia and by it again the Assyrians and Persians struck at Egypt. The Philistines who inhabited the country are one of the enigmas of history. Some have seen in them men of the same race as the mysterious people who built the palaces of Minos in Crete—the founders of our western civilization. The part played by them in the Bible, in the histories of Samson and David, is familiar to all. It was in this very Gaza that the last scene of Samson's life was enacted and antiquarian research has revealed a curious type of temple such as that which he brought down in ruins—London Daily Mail.

Requisite on the Farm—Every farmer and stock-raiser should keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand, not only as a ready remedy for ills in the family, but because it is a horse and cattle medicine of great potency. As a substitute for sweet oil for horses and cattle affected by colic it far surpasses any thing that can be administered.

To her class, a Philadelphia teacher put this question: "How many kinds of poetry are there?"

"Three," replied one pupil quickly.

"What are they?"

"Lyric, dramatic, and epicene."

He Knows Just Why
He Admires Them

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED
MRS. MERCREDI

She Had Been Ill Two Years and Could Find No Cure. That's Why Her Husband Is Enthusiastic Over Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Port Smith, Alberta. (Special) — Among all the thousands of Canadians who praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good they have done, there is no more fervent admirer of the great kidney remedy than Isidore Mercredi, of this place.

"Yes, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. Mercredi says. "My wife was sick for two years. We could not find anything to restore her to health. Then we found a pamphlet telling of several persons who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My wife used just two boxes of them and she is perfectly well, to the great surprise of all our neighbors. They can tell you the same thing. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills enough."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the creation of all remedies for weak, suffering women. They cure the kidneys. The kidneys are the root of nine-tenths of women's ills. Moreover, cured kidneys mean pure clear blood all over the body. That means good health everywhere.

"No one ever made a fool of me," said Brownson. "Then you may claim to be a self-made man," said his friend quietly.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any one of Canada that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by scores of thousands for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the Mucous-surface, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio
Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Miss Newrich—Pa, I do wish you wouldn't seem afraid of the butler, and for goodness sake don't say "sir" to him.

Newrich—What'll I call him. Sir?

Miss N.—What's his name?

Newrich—James.

Miss N.—Then call him Jim.

Ask for Minard's and Take no Other

"What're you goin' to do this summer?"

"Oh, I'll be busy guarding plants."

"Munitions plants?"

"No, potato plants."

Cautious Consumer—How much are eggs?

Grasping Grocer—How much have you got?

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murie Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 5c per Bottle. Murie Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Fresh Druggists or Murie Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

National Efficiency

Britain's Premier Says Alcohol Is Country's Greatest Fo-

These terrible days of war are making us think of and plan for efficiency. It is to be sincerely hoped, when peace is declared, that the lesson learned at so great a cost will not be forgotten. "Experience is a dear teacher."

Writing from Mesopotamia to a friend in Winnipeg, in May, 1916, the late Sir Victor Horsley says: "Our gross failures and stupidity are, in my opinion, due to the whisky affecting the intellectual organs and clearness of our leaders. Of course they do not realize that alcohol, in small doses, acts as a brake on their brains. If they did then they would have sufficient loyalty to follow their King's example."

It was no far-fetched or fanciful declaration of Premier Lloyd George when he said: "Alcohol is Britain's greatest foe."

Prof. Krapfelli, of Munich, invented an instrument for testing human efficiency. With it he proved that a single glass of beer lessens a man's efficiency by seven per cent, and two drinks of whisky rob him of twenty-three per cent, of his normal power, leaving him little better than three-fourths of a man. The Czar of all the Russias knew the truth of all this when in effect he said to his army: "You are only three-fourths men. Sober little Japan whipped us once. We want whole men to fight the Germans, and vodka must go."

In one month of prohibition in the midst of the most devastating war Russia ever fought, she was able to save thirty millions—twice as much in one month when sober as in a whole year when drunk.

If we need four-fourths men to go to the front, what manner of men do we need for the heroic battles of home and peace?—J. H. Hazlewood.

ST. VITUS DANCE

Even the Most Severe Cases Can be Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Is your child fidgety, restless, irritable? Are the hands shaky or the arms jerky? Does the face twitch? Do the legs tremble or drag? These are signs of St. Vitus Dance, a nervous disease which is confined chiefly to young children, but which often affects highly-strung women, and sometimes men. St. Vitus Dance is caused by disordered nerves, due to poor blood, and is always cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which fill the veins with new, rich red blood, strengthening the nerves, and thus drawing out the disease. Here is proof: Mrs. John A. Cumming, Lower Caledonia, N. S., says: "When my daughter Myrtle was about nine years of age she became afflicted with St. Vitus Dance. The trouble ultimately became so bad that she could not hold anything in her hands, and had to be fed like a child. She could not even walk across the floor without help. She was treated for some time by a physician, but did not show any improvement. One day a neighbor said she had read of a case of St. Vitus Dance cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we decided to give this medicine a trial. By the time the third box was used there was some improvement in her condition, and we continued giving her the pills for about a month longer when she was entirely cured, and has not since had the least return of the trouble.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and we decided to give this medicine a trial. By the time the third box was used there was some improvement in her condition, and we continued giving her the pills for about a month longer when she was entirely cured, and has not since had the least return of the trouble.

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Professor—Life is the superficial phenomena of arrested radiation upon the outer crust of a cooling nebula.

Young Lady—Gracious! No wonder living is so expensive.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

"I don't have to work for a living," said the shiftless individual.

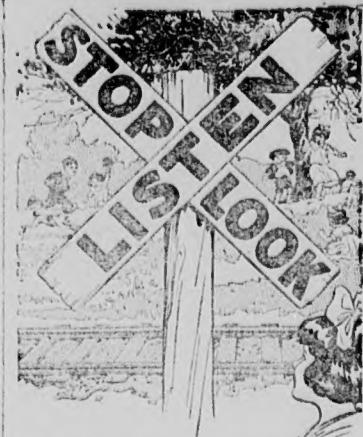
"Of course you don't," rejoined the busy man. "If you did, it's a sight that you wouldn't be living."

Miller's Worm Powders never fail. They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

The Speed of Trains

English trains, on certain types of runs, are extraordinarily fast. You can go from Bristol to London in exactly two hours. The distance is 117 miles. The rate of speed is, therefore, 58 1/2 miles an hour. The most comparable run in America is from Philadelphia to New York on the Pennsylvania railroad. The length of that run is 92 miles. The fastest train on it does it in two hours. Its rate of speed is, therefore, 46 miles an hour. William Hard in the Metropolitan.

Morality is always ready to monopolize the spotlight.



Fly Poisons Attract Both Flies and Babies

In the last three years the press has reported 100 fly poisoning cases—some proportionate fatal. The innocent and ignorant public are the chief victims. Both contain arsenic, deadliest of poisons. No mother would put fly poison within her child's reach if she realized the danger. Yet 4 kills 100,000,000 of flies each year.

This is the U. S. Government warning against fly poisons, taken from U. S. Public Health Service Bulletin, supplement No. 29.

The one safe, sure, non-poisonous, effluent fly catcher is



which catches the flies and embeds it in all the deadly poisons it carries in a thick coating of varnish. (100)

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY, Walkerville, Ont. American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

Germans Want Canada

Le Soleil, a Quebec newspaper, translates from the Rhenish Westphalian Zeitung the following suggestion: "Why does not Germany decide to claim Canada as an indemnity of war, as this would permit the German-Americans to shake the dust of the United States from off their feet and pass across the line to Canada, where they would live under the folds of the German flag?"

A good cook should be given a wide range.

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited

HULL CANADA

LAUNDRY BILLS

are unnecessary if you wear Arlington Collars and Cuffs

They are waterproof and all that is necessary when they become soiled to wash them with soap and water and they look as good as new. No ironing is necessary. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by the

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

Wood's Phosphodine. The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Vessels. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of money. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wadsworth)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. 1 N. 2 N. 3 THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. Cures Coughing, Weakness, Lost Vigor & VIM. KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES. EASY TO TAKE. PILLS, either 10 DRUGGISTS or MAIL \$1 POST & CTS. FUGGERA CO., W. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS., BOSTON. TRY NEW DRUGGISTS. THERAPION EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

THE THERAPION
The Great French Remedy. Used in French Hospitals with great success. Cures Coughing, Weakness, Lost Vigor & VIM. KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES. EASY TO TAKE. PILLS, either 10 DRUGGISTS or MAIL \$1 POST & CTS. FUGGERA CO., W. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS., BOSTON. TRY NEW DRUGGISTS. THERAPION EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

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AN APPEAL TO EVERY CANADIAN TO RECOGNIZE DUTY OF THE HOUR

THE FOOD SUPPLY WILL BE THE VITAL FACTOR

Government Urges Farmers to Maintain their Efforts Towards Increased Food Production, and All who Assist in this Work Are Rendering an Incalculable Service to the State

Two years ago, in a message to the the iron heel of the invader—we, farmers of Canada, special emphasis who know nothing of the terrors by was laid on the important part food production and distribution would play in this world war. It was pointed out that the drafting of twenty millions of men into European battlefields and the destructive process of war itself must inevitably be followed by diminished production and enhanced cost of food. Today Roumania, Poland, Belgium are conspicuous and tragic examples of what these things mean. The German food ration is now half the normal requirement and under the steady pressure of British sea power the Hun is daily tightening his belt. But though the great stress is on the Central Powers, other nations are feeling the strain. The smaller neutral countries are confronted with food shortage and high prices. Switzerland and Holland, in arms for defense, feed from their own scanty supply thousands of refugees who homeless and destitute, have fled thither for sanctuary. England, menaced by an ever-increasing submarine warfare, is organizing her agriculture on a new basis, enlisting for her farms the services of women and disabled soldiers, and putting her beautiful and historic parks under the plough. France sows her grain and reaps her harvest, even within the sound of the guns, by the heroic and unceasing labor of her old men and children.

Such is the picture of Europe at this hour. Facing the fateful days which lie before us in this third and sternest year of war we realize with increasing clearness how vital a factor in the final decision the food supply must be. The government of this country fully appreciates what the farmers have done during the past two years. In urging them to maintain their efforts, though confronted with more difficult conditions, I do it, not because of the high prices which will doubtless hold for nearly all food products, but because of the important and special service which Canadian agriculture can render the Empire at this juncture. All who assist in this work render a great service to the state. I do not say the greatest, for that is done by those who, facing death, daily serve their country at the battle front. Thousands of us cannot serve, but we, who are mercifully free from

What the Yukon Has Given

Over six hundred men have come from Dawson since the war began. Many walked long distances to enlist. In 1914 the first band of men from the Yukon began to train, and eventually, went to France, and won distinction. The latter word is used advisedly, for seven men in the Yukon Motor Gun Detachment won the Military Medal, the captain was awarded the Military Cross, and a number were promoted. Now a new army is in England in training—the Yukon Infantry company, C.E.F., in command of Captain Geo Black, better known as the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, who has as a corporal Lyman Munger Black, his son.

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.

Ridgway, Penn.—"I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." —Mrs. O. M. RHINES, Ridgway, Penn.



Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga.—"I want to tell you how much I have been benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited."—Mrs. W. E. LINDSEY, R.R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Canada the World's Granary

Can Raise More Grain Than the Whole World Combined Excepting U. S.

Canada's total grain crop for 1915 totalled 10,194,609,250 bushels, with a value of \$800,000,000 according to figures recently published. More conservative figures place the grain crop value for 1915 at \$600,000,000. It is interesting to note that the grain crop of Canada is worth more than the whole metallic production of the United States, as is shown elsewhere in charts in these issues.

The big 1915 grain crop of Canada was gathered in from less than 10 per cent. of the arable land of the Dominion. This means that it would be possible to grow in Canada a grain crop worth \$8,000,000,000. The total tillable area in Canada in 1915 was 37,263,000 acres.

The wheat yield of Canada last year was 376,303,600 bushels with a value of \$312,569,400. This was an increase of 215,023,600 bushels over 1914. The average yield per acre last year was 28.98 bushels as compared with 15.67 bushels for the previous year.

Canada produces more wheat in proportion to her population than any country in the world and is fast going ahead of British India as the great granary of the British Empire. Canada's exportable wheat and flour from the 1915 harvest is estimated at a value of \$200,000,000 and the Dominion now has approximately 545 flour mills, with a daily capacity exceeding 111,865 bushels.

But large as was the 1915 wheat crop it was not in number of bushels Canada's greatest grain crop, it being exceeded by oats which gave a yield of 520,103,000 bushels with a value of \$70,894,000. Though the oat crop in number of bushels exceeded the wheat crop by a big margin, the cash value of the wheat crop was the greater. Canada's oat crop in 1915 showed a gain over the 1914 oat crop of over 200,000,000.

There were other grain crops which also helped to swell the 1915 yield and which are among the important annual productions of the Dominion. For example, the barley crop of Canada is bigger than the wheat crop of Roumania and there are other equally creditable comparisons which can be made.

With only a tenth of the arable land in cultivation Canada can increase its wheat and other grain output to ten times the 1915 production. Such a production would make it possible for the Dominion to raise as much grain as all the other countries of the world combined, with the exception of the United States.

Service Cards Reach Million and a Half Men

Militia Minister Has Made Return as to Results

In the house of commons in answer to a question by Fred Pardoe, member for West Lambton, the minister of militia gave out information concerning answers received from the National Service cards. The total number of replies secured was 1,542,369. Classified as "military prospects" the totals were as follows:

Between 17 and 30 years of age, single, with no dependents, 58,897; between 17 and 30, single, with no dependents, but engaged in agriculture, shipbuilding, munitions or mining, 40,185; between 31 and 45, single, with no dependents, 13,624; 31 to 45 single, no dependents but engaged in agriculture, shipbuilding, munitions or mining, 11,525; 17 to 45 single, with dependents, 50,578; 17 to 45 married with dependents, 92,469; 17 to 45 married and single with dependents, but engaged in agriculture, etc., 97,995. Total military prospects of which 40 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, ship building, munitions or mining, 304,170.

The statement declared that the entire male population might be considered agricultural prospects. 181 men had given their trade as shipbuilding, while 3,010 men had declared themselves as tool makers, tool setters, etc., and many of these had been employed in this service since sending in their cards.

The statement continued as follows:

"Under the order in council each director is authorized to decide whether or not in any particular case the services of an individual are more important to the state in a civil than a military capacity. Having regard to these provisions no effort has been made up to the present to determine which work may or may not be regarded as non-essential, the circumstances of each particular case having been considered as occasion has necessitated."

Big Money in Wool

Settlers in Western Canada who went in for sheep raising a few years ago are now reaping the reward of their foresight. Wool has gone to the highest prices on record and is still going up. Mr. Samuel Drumheller, of Drumheller, Alberta, sold his 1916 clip a few days ago to a Boston firm at 45¢ a pound without the usual dockage. Mr. Drumheller's clip amounted to about 25,000 pounds.

W. N. U. 1160

GERMANS EXTORT LAST CENT FROM PEOPLE OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY

ANY EXCUSE IS MADE FOR IMPOSITION OF FINES

Civil Population of the Occupied Districts of France and Belgium Is Subjected to Heavy Fines Which the German Officers Impose Without Any Reasonable Pretext

More Scraps of Paper

How German Promises to Exiled Belgians Was Kept

The truth regarding the treatment of deported citizens from Belgium while in the employment of Germans in Germany is coming to the light. It is a ghastly story, a story of misrepresentation and cruelty. The following is part of a long document which the government of Belgium has forwarded to all neutral countries throughout the world, and is therefore earmarked as an official document:

"There was in the camp a labor bureau visited by all the employees of the surrounding towns. Some of us, unable to stand the regime of the camp any longer, and hoping to be able to escape more easily if we were not under immediate military supervision, consented to work in the Mannesmann munition factory at Gelsenkirchen. A daily salary of 8 to 12 marks was promised, out of which 2 marks 60 pfennies would be taken for our board and lodging. We were to be allowed to correspond with our relatives in Belgium, and to receive parcels from them. Leave after two months in order to go to Belgium was promised, with definite release after four months. But after a few days' work we soon realized that none of these promises would be kept. Our cards to Belgium never reached their destination, and our salary was not paid. They took 3 marks 25 pfennies for our board, and after six weeks at Gelsenkirchen only 8 marks 50 pfennies were given to us—one day's wages."

The writer of this document succeeded in escaping to Holland. While the system of fines originally was ostensibly for the purpose of bringing the civil population up to the German standard of "discipline," system and organization, this pretext has now been completely abandoned. Forced as the Germans now are to realize that they cannot hold indefinitely the occupied districts of France and Belgium, the fine system is now being used for the open purpose of extorting the last penny while they still have it in their power to enforce the extortion.

At Brussels alone the fines now being imposed are declared to amount to millions of francs every month.

Some idea of the nature and amount of these fines can be secured from the following cases in towns recently retaken by the French.

At Guivry, two horses were in some mysterious manner injured in a stable. For this four inhabitants who knew nothing about the affair were found guilty, and forced to pay 2,000 marks.

At Ugny-le-Gay a house was burned down by the Germans themselves. Nevertheless, they charged that the owner had set fire to the structure. The village as a whole was held responsible and forced to pay 10,000 marks.

At the same village a civilian was heavily fined for driving a horse which the Germans declared was not sufficiently curried. As a result of the man's premises failed to reveal sufficient money to pay the fine, he was given fifteen days in prison.

Failure in every instance to produce the amount of cash fined by the Germans is invariably followed either by deportation or long prison sentences.

At Channy three prominent citizens were imprisoned. An offer was then made to release them upon the surrender of a certain amount in municipal bonds. These three men finally scurried, whereupon the Germans decided they wanted the amount demanded in cash instead of bonds, refused to accept the latter, and confined the three men in a humid room without fire, light, or bedding and a diet of a pint of water in the morning and a piece of bread in the evening.

The men were kept in this condition until friends succeeded in raising in the neighboring villages the sum demanded.

Up to date five cemeteries have been found—at Bray Saint Christophe, Champion, Amy, Beauraines and Crepeau-sous-Montreuil where all of the more promising-looking tombs had been dynamited and the coffins stripped to the metal lining, but of any objects of silver that adorned them. Not in a single instance were the bodies ever placed back in the tombs and it can only be supposed that the remains were scattered to the four winds.

To Massacre Jews

Policy of Ruthlessness to be Adopted in Palestine

Serious news of a threatened massacre of the Jews in Palestine has been received by the Jewish Chronicle. The paper says that thousands are literally starving without the possibility of obtaining food, but, added to that, the Turkish government appears to have entered on a course of calculated brutal ruthlessness against our people.

The Turkish governor, Djelma Pasha, has proclaimed the intention of the authorities to wipe out mercilessly the Jewish population of Palestine," continues the Chronicle. "His published statement is that the Armenian policy of massacre is to be applied to the Jews."

Co-Operative Development

Growth of Co-operation Amongst the Farmers of the West

One of the most remarkable developments in Western Canada within the last decade has been the growth of co-operation amongst the farmers of that great territory. This has expressed itself most notably in the success which has attended the farmers' own elevator companies.

There are in Western Canada three such companies, organized more or less upon co-operative principles, with a total membership of 47,063 shareholders, a subscribed capital of over \$4,500,000 and a paid up capital of \$2,250,000. These companies operate altogether some 520 elevators. Two of them paid last year an eight per cent. dividend and the other ten per cent.

The growth which these companies have made during the last ten years can be seen from the fact that in 1906 the one company in the field handled less than three per cent. of the total volume of grain exported from Western Canada, whereas in 1916 the three organizations handled about twenty-four per cent.

The first in the field was the Grain Growers' Grain Company which, coming into existence in 1906, was the first concrete expression of the farmers' movement which had originated in Saskatchewan five years before, and was until then represented by an educational organization only.

In its first year, this company simply handled grain on commission; but since then it has entered into practically every branch of the grain business, including operating country elevators, terminal elevators and export. But not only to the grain business are its interests confined. It also sells livestock for its members and has entered on a considerable scale into the handling of a large portion of the staple goods necessary for the farmer's requirements.

Last year it handled 37,000 cars of grain. In 1912 it took over the elevator system which had been inaugurated by the government of Manitoba. It has built or acquired a large number since, including three terminal elevators leased at Fort William, the total storage capacity being over 4,200,000 bushels. Its livestock department opened last March, handled during eight months nearly 500 cars of stock. Its co-operative department in 1916 sold to the company's shareholders \$278,000 worth of tillage tools and \$1,075,000 worth of lumber, twine, flour, apples, etc.

In 1911 the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was established, and in 1913 the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Companies, each of which has since pursued within its own territory greatly similar functions. The governments of the respective provinces gave material assistance in the flotation of these companies by advancing \$5 per cent. of the money necessary to build the elevators, repayable in 20 years by gradual instalments. The Saskatchewan Company now has 230 elevators and the Alberta 103. The Alberta Company has also entered into the livestock and co-operative business to a considerable extent, having handled last year fifteen hundred car loads. It has for two years bought the complete output of two lumber mills on the Pacific coast. The co-operative activities of the farmers of Saskatchewan have been left to the Grain Growers' Association, but in future they will be transferred to the elevator company.

A great merger of these three companies has been proposed and has for some time been the subject of serious consideration by their respective executives. The matter has now arrived at the point where the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which operates in all three western provinces, and the Alberta company will amalgamate with a capitalization of \$5,000,000 under the name of "The United Grain Growers' Limited." The Saskatchewan Company for the present has decided against federation. During the coming season all three companies will carry on a big building program and it is likely that between them they will erect 70 to 100 new country elevators. The Saskatchewan Company has a terminal elevator at Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior which is nearing completion and will have a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels.

True Patriotism

The true patriot is not the orator who sways the multitude—the writer that excels in his prowess of pen. The true patriot is born of the individual idea of rendering some real service, and such a service calls for sacrifice.

The definition of patriotism is this: "Love of one's country; the passion which moves a person to serve his country; either in defending it from invasion or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions."—The Silent Partner.

He's Hunting Yet

At a certain public school it was the custom for the teachers to write on the blackboard any instruction they desired the janitor to receive.

One evening, while cleaning a room the janitor saw written:

"Find the greatest common denominator."

"Hullo!" he exclaimed, "is that darned thing lost again?"

Temper in Live Stock

Most Useful Animals are Those Which Possess Temper

A well-controlled, well-directed temper is a mighty useful asset in either man or animal. The neck and lowly individual may be all right in certain places—the motive power or driver of an ox team, for instance—but when it comes to real twentieth century work, a temper is very much in demand. Even the modern religious novel usually has a fighting parson for its hero.

Temper might be likened to fire. It makes a good servant but a bad master. In the animal, as well as the human world, the individual without temper is usually lacking in intelligence, stupid and sluggish.

Such animals usually cannot be handled to the best advantage. They cannot be trained to work properly or to submit to human direction of any kind. Those animals which can be made to serve human ends, however, are animals which possess temper—probably a high degree of temper. But it is in the control of this spirit that there is the greatest possibility of usefulness. The animals most serviceable to man are often those which are most highly strung, and of distinctly nervous temperament.

The vicious and bad-tempered animal is usually one that has been mismanaged during the formative period of its training. The docile animal may possess as much "fire" and energy, but this has been brought under control, and is dominated by the human will. Such an animal is just as safe as the spiritless one and infinitely more valuable.

Vicious stock is objected to on every side. Besides being a nuisance, they may be decidedly dangerous. In muscular strength the average man is no match for any of the larger farm animals. It is only through control by his higher mentality that he is enabled to attain complete control over brute force. This should be kept in mind all through the problem of farm management. In breaking, training, and handling horses, in stabilizing and working among the other classes of stock, and in all breeding operations, the problem of control should be remembered. Good stockmen learn to manage their stock without developing viciousness. It viciousness shows they will quickly determine whether it is a result of training, or is hereditary. If it is the latter the breeding of such animals is usually discontinued. If it is the former a little more effort may be put into the correction of the tendency. In all such cases it requires that the man be in full control of himself before the attempt to exercise his right of control on his animals. It is usually through lack of control of self that much of the bad habits and bad tempers results among the stock on the farm.

Rules Modified

New Regulations Regarding Alcoholic Drinks in Russia

The Russian provisional government has modified the rules governing the sale of alcoholic drinks by the introduction of the following regulations:

"First, the sale of alcoholic drinks containing a percentage of alcohol in excess of one and a half degrees is prohibited throughout Russia.

"Second, export to foreign countries of grape wines of every kind is permitted, regardless of their percentage of alcohol.

"Third, in wine-growing districts the sale of wines produced locally, and not containing a percentage of alcohol in excess of twelve degrees, is permitted. Sales of these wines outside of the wine-growing districts is only permitted in towns, and may be prohibited by the municipal authorities."

Out Where the West Begins

Cut where the hand clasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer.

That's where the West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a little whiter.

That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer.

That's where the West begins;
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,

Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing.

That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching.

That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing.

That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of giving and less of buying.

And a man makes friends without half trying—

That's where the West begins.

—Arthur Chapman.

"Bobbie, don't you know it's very rude to take the last piece of cake? Why don't you offer it to your little visitor?"

"I would mother, only I know he'd take it."—Life.

A Chinese Solomon

How the Magistrate Succeeded in Solving a Complicated Case

The men who really govern China and who make life happy or miserable for the people are the district magistrates. There are about fifteen hundred of them in all. These men unite in themselves many various offices. They are coroners, sheriffs, tax collectors, road surveyors and forest commissioners. They are superintendents of schools and overseers of the poor, and they are at the head of the state religion, and worship at the temples on specified days. There is scarcely any matter into which they may not pry and for which they are not held responsible.

The administration of justice is in their hands. In the court of justice there are no juries, lawyers or men who are entitled to speak for the culprit. The parties to the suit, whether civil or criminal, kneel before the magistrate, who, sitting in his official chair, asks such questions as he sees fit, and as soon as he thinks he has discovered the truth, brings in his verdict. Either party may appeal from his decision to a higher court, still, as the expense of a lawsuit is higher proportionally than in Canada, that is not often done.

It will at once be apparent that such a man must possess a keen mind, a good knowledge of human nature, and be fertile in expedients. Above all, he must be a man of decision; not because immediate action is required, but in order to sustain his own dignity and command the respect of the people. The magistrate who hesitates is despised.

Some years ago a Chinaman who owned a mill while he pressed oil from beans was visited by a neighbor who came to borrow an immense basket used by the oil man to receive the bean refuse after the oil had been extracted. The Chinese are quite neighborly, so the request was granted, and the neighbor, who was a miller, carried the basket home to use for holding bran.

Time went on, and the following fall the oil man asked for the return of the basket. To his surprise, the miller claimed the basket as his own. In spite of the fact that there were no witnesses, the old man went to law, and the case came before the district magistrate.

The magistrate asked each man to tell his story, which he did. Each man also acknowledged that he could not produce witnesses. The magistrate recognized that his own reputation was at stake, and also that it was a case where righteous decision would greatly enhance his own reputation. He did not hesitate.

"Bring in the basket," he said. He had already determined in his own mind that in all probability the oil man was in the right, for he felt that no man in his senses would be likely to go to law about so cheap an article unless it were really his.

As soon as the basket was brought in, the magistrate, with a severe frown, addressed it in these words: "Mr. Basket, each of these two men here in court claims you as his own property. There are no witnesses as to which is telling the truth. Now I order you to tell us to which of them you belong. What, you remain silent? Are you not aware that I am the magistrate of this county? If you do not reply at once I shall order you to be severely punished! Still silent? Here, sergeant, get your paddle, turn over this basket and give him a hundred blows!"

The underlings who were present had great difficulty in keeping their faces straight, but they had to obey, and accordingly the man who was wont to use the stick for beating unwilling witnesses proceeded to beat the basket. He had not delivered many blows before the oil, which had been concealed by the bran, began to ooze forth.

"Hold on," said the magistrate, "that is enough! I thought I should make this basket speak. It is evident that he belongs to the oil man. Take out the miller and give him five hundred blows, and you, Mr. Oil Man, carry home your basket."

It staggers the imagination to picture the effects upon the world if German submarines effectively should starve Great Britain. The British Empire is based upon sea power. Sea power is based upon ownership of a great fleet, and therefore the British empire would disintegrate. Canada, Australia, Egypt, India, would be detached. And if Germany got the British fleet, what would we get?

Not invasion, for that would not be necessary. We would have to fight for the Monroe doctrine with every ounce of our energy and power and all our resources. We would have to fight to prevent dictation of commercial terms. Even the grandiose German dream, for some of them have had it, of imposing an indemnity upon the United States to pay for the cost of the war, might be faced in terms of actuality.—From *World's Work*.

Forest fires to the number of 40,000 are estimated to have occurred in the United States in 1915, destroying the timber covering of about 5,900,000 acres and causing damage estimated at over \$7,000,000.

Greatness comes by doing great things.

Boy Scout Notes

All Members are Enjoined to Discourage the Practice of Robbing Birds' Nests

The following article appeared in a recent issue of "The Scout": "The bird nesting season will soon begin now. Scouts will, I hope, remember that one of their duties is to protect animals and birds and therefore your job is to refuse to join other boys in robbing nests. A few years ago it was thought the right thing to tear down every nest you could find. Now, and especially among Scouts, boys see that birds are jolly little beggars and as a rule don't do anybody any harm, and that it is a sneaking, cowardly thing to go and smash the nests the birds have made with such care and to bag their eggs.

If you are among a lot of boys who want to go bird nesting and you say that you are not going to join in it because it is playing a low down game on the birds it is possible that the other boys may laugh at you and say you are a softie, but they will in the end think it over and most probably chuck it themselves. Boys are good hearted chaps only they don't always think.

"I declare the Boy Scouts movement to be the most significant educational contribution of our time," writes a well known educationalist in a recent issue of the Teachers College Record. "The naturalist," he says, "may praise it for its success in putting the boy close to nature's heart; the moralist for its splendid code of ethics; the hygienist for its methods of physical training; the parent for its ability to keep his boy out of mischief; but from the standpoint of the educator it has marvelous potency for converting the restless, irresponsible, self centered boy into the straight-forward, dependable, helpful young citizen. To the boy who will give himself to it, there is plenty of work that looks like play, standards of excellence which he can appreciate, rules of conduct which he must obey, positions of responsibility which he may occupy as soon as he qualifies himself—in a word, a program and a method adapted to a boy's nature."

Germans in High Places

Many Good British Subjects Who Have German Connections

The Duchess of Albany is a guest at Windsor Castle while her son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is fighting for the Germans. The interlocking relationship between Germans on opposite sides in the war is not confined to royalty, however.

Questions in the house of commons recently brought out some curious facts about several pillars of the state in Great Britain being of German relationship. A ship captain named Ripenhausen, born in Scotland, had a Dundee mother and a father who was born in Hanover at a time when it was in possession of the British crown. Captain Ripenhausen's name, however—though he neither understands nor speaks German, and has done good work in the merchant marine since the outbreak of war—has deprived him of his right to sail any longer as a ship master.

When the matter came up in the house, the Parliamentary Secretary replying for Sir Edward Carson, said that the admiralty had decided to restrict the issue of their confidential instructions to masters of British merchant ships who were British subjects and the sons of parents who at the time of their son's birth, were themselves British subjects. The London Daily Chronicle commented on the case as follows:

"We do not complain that Prince Louis of Battenburg, born in Germany, and his sons, the children of German parents, are in the service of the British navy; that Lord Milner, born and educated in Germany; Felix Cassel, K.C., born in Germany; and Sir Alfred Mond, of German parentage, are in the British government; and that Count Gleichen, also of German parentage, is a general in the British army. But we do say that an impartial application of the Ripenhausen principle will cut very deep and go very far."

There would be trouble in high places if the British people were ever to become inspired with the Russian idea of driving everyone in any way connected with German junkerdom out of heart and home.—From the Ottawa Citizen.

Science the Victor

Europe's war has demonstrated, as never before, that henceforth war is science and machinery. It is no longer, to the extent it was in the past, man-power against man-power. Men are still essential, but the men who are the best equipped with the highest development of mechanics and the work of scientists will produce the largest results. It was not until England created a minister of munitions and threw upon him the responsibility of organizing the whole munition industry of the country that England's soldiers were able to match in effectiveness their enemies, who had been supplied in advance with an abundance of munitions. The energy that Lloyd George threw into the creation of a munition industry saved the whole situation.—Manufacturers' Record.

Better Rural Roads

Western Canada Should Have Improved Road to Pacific Coast

There are over 2,000,000 miles of so-called roads or highways in the United States, but there are only about 30,000 miles that can be described as "improved." Ten thousand miles of the 30,000 are not traversable after a heavy rain.

Europe has long considered efficient road systems, as public utilities, quite as essential to national defense as to the civilized life of its communities. Canada is thus furnished with a precedent and object lesson.

The task before this country in developing an efficient national road system is a tremendous one, and its solution will require constant co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion. The absolute lack of unity of aim in carrying out road improvement in the past has prevented efficient road construction in this country, and it is hoped that Dominion aid may be made possible after the war through the plan to take care of the returned soldiers and a comprehensive plan worked out whereby a national system of highways will ultimately result instead of building the capillaries of a national system of transportation first and neglecting the main arterial roads, as has been done, we should concentrate our first attention upon the first and most important main lines of communication and let the development of the innumerable feeders of only local importance follow.

The benefits which would accrue to each village, town, city, county, and state traversed along the way would be enormous, to say nothing of the increased rural school attendance and the boon to the farmer who now pays three to four times as much as is necessary per ton mile for the transportation of his products.

A Farm Markets Branch

Profitable Marketing of Farm Products a Big Problem

Profitable marketing of produce is one of the most serious problems confronting farm business today. It will be doubly serious when the war comes to an end and some millions of men turn their energies to production from the land instead of being engaged in destruction. The problem is not so acute in the big farm crops as it is in those we are pleased to call of lesser importance, as dairy products, poultry products, minor crops and even wool and live stock.

Profitable marketing of farm products is not a problem localized to Western Canada or even the Dominion. It is a problem everywhere. But every problem in a measure admits of solution.

In the state of Washington, at a recent session of the legislature, there was created a state office of farm markets, providing for a director of markets and assistants who will give their time to investigation, encouragement, development and improvement of marketing conditions. The act provides for an investigation of distribution, transportation rates, costs of marketing, and is designed to aid in any way the improvement of marketing conditions.

Canadian farmers require better methods of marketing. This might well come through a Markets Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture that would not only investigate markets at home but develop markets abroad, that would grade and standardize agricultural products that ultimately Canadian farm products would be sold everywhere in the world over, the buyer knowing that he was getting a quality of goods in keeping with the government grade and standard stamped on the package.

A couple of weeks ago we drew attention to the immediate need of government grading and standardization of agricultural products

Wastage of Best Blood Enormous

General Bridges Tells of Price Britain Has Paid for Being Unprepared

Lieut.-General T. M. Bridges, a member of the British high commission in an interview at Washington, talked most interestingly and freely of the difficulties which had beset England when at the beginning of the war she converted herself from a peace to a war basis and began the immense increase of her army from a small force to one of the largest in Europe.

"The source of our greatest difficulty," said General Bridges, "was the sending to Europe of practically our whole trained army as an expeditionary force. This robbed us of all training officers for our new armies and it was only through returned wounded officers and the withdrawal of others that we were able to build the skeleton for our new forces. At the same time we allowed most of our better class youths, university men in many cases, to enter the ranks, which withdrew them from the officers' class and placed that responsibility on far less well equipped persons. The wastage of the best blood of the nation was enormous."

"It is my opinion that, if it had not been for Kitchener's immense personality, we should have had conscription within a few months. If Lord Roberts' proposal for universal service had been enforced we should have saved enormously, not only in men, but in industrial efficiency. The great majority of army officers would have done anything to have gotten rid of the volunteer system with which the country was at first saddled."

General Bridges estimated eight months as the necessary time to train a division. Individual recruits, however, may be made fit to go to the front in a short space of eleven weeks, provided they are distributed in proportions of fifty amongst two hundred trained men. War service is at least five times as valuable training as peace service, he stated.

"Artillery must be in great preponderance," General Bridges said, "before an attack can be initiated. The bayonet, however, is still essential to finally rout the enemy from his trenches. I should estimate that the present success on the western front is due to a British preponderance over German artillery of at least three or four to one. There is absolutely no doubt as to the outcome of the war; the only question is as to its length."

General Bridges commented briefly on the difficulties of making good fighters in a democratic nation full of personal freedom and lacking military experience. The French bourgeoisie, in the general's opinion, makes the ideal soldier, because war has been almost instinctive in his blood since the days of Napoleon.

General Bridges praised the French army in the highest terms and said that there had grown up between France and England, former enemies, a feeling that was more than friendship and that was almost a love match.

A War President

Sound Judgment Is Essential to Ultimate Success

Lincoln's idea that if he saved the Union, people would forget his mistakes, but that if he failed to save the Union, 10,000 angels could not turn aside the penalty that would descend upon him, was a true estimate of a war president's position. A sound judgment as of the real objects of the war is primarily essential to ultimate success. Lincoln's judgment was so clearly and definitely formulated that his mind easily grasped the fundamental strategy of military conquest. An English military critic has written, within the past few months, that the British government in the summer of 1914 knew as little about war as Lincoln did in the spring of 1861, but that, after two years of the present European conflict, he only wished that the British government had learned as much about war as Lincoln had learned by the summer of 1863. A successful war president does not need to be a trained soldier; he does not even need to have studied professionally the principles of military science. A statesman from civil life like the elder Pitt, or Cavour or Lincoln—and one might include Bismarck in the list—may so accurately envisage the objects of a war that no soldier may surpass him in his grasp of the war.—Springfield Republican.

Sir Sam Saw War Coming in 1913

Sir Sam Hughes told a meeting in Toronto that he foresaw the coming conflict as early as 1913, and that is why he took a party of Canadian militia officers in that year over what is now the scene of operations. He said further that while in Europe at that time he took part in a conference attended by Russian, French and British officers, at which plans for the pending war were discussed. This conference occurred quite a while before the invasion of Belgium, which we are told was the cause of the war.

Sullivan—Oi can say wan thing—Oim a self-made man.

O'Reilly—Is it boastin' ye are or apologisin'?

Irish Distrust of Each Other

The Family Quarrel That Seems Impossible to Settle

It is becoming more and more clear that the real source of the Irish difficulty is the distrust of Irishmen for each other. The blunders of Great Britain in dealing with Ireland may have been egregious and cruel, but Englishmen and Scotsmen cannot be blamed for the spirit of faction which wrecks every reasonable effort in the direction of Home Rule. The mutual distrust that exists between Irishmen is the despair of everyone who would like to see the Irish question settled forever in a way that would be acceptable to the people of that isle.

The so-called grievances are the more difficult of remedy in that they are purely sentimental and not material.

The Irish people are not opposed; they actually enjoy more freedom today than the people of England, where the necessary precautions against German attack have seriously curtailed what would have been deemed inalienable privileges in time of peace. The statutes that protect the rights of the tenant against the exactions of the landlord are much more liberal than those which exist in Canada and the United States. Ireland is prosperous, and the taxation, although heavy as it is throughout the British Isles, is most onerous in the matter of alcohol. That such happy conditions did not always prevail we freely admit; but it cannot be denied that anything that could be done to make Irish people happy, in a material sense, has of recent years been done by the British government with the consent of the British people.

Yet Ireland's heart is sore because her people are asked to accept the fact of British sovereignty. But what, in the name of Heaven, are the British statesmen to do about it? Their task is much like that of the relative who is compelled, in spite of himself, to take part in a quarrel between husband and wife who are so incompatible that they desire to murder each other. In such a case the ordinary solution is legal separation, and because Mr. Lloyd George has proposed this he has been denounced as perfidious, just as has every British statesman who has ever tried to do anything for Ireland. The only thing to be done, so to speak, is to fall back on the laws against brawling in public. Those laws were pretty severely applied at the time of the Sinn Fein conspiracy last April, but it is safe to say that the same punishments would have been bestowed in every country in the world, where a body of men on half an hour's notice embarked on the slaughter of unarmed and defenceless citizens.

For every one of the Sinn Fein leaders who was shot after trial by court martial, the Sinn Feiners themselves had ruthlessly killed at least twenty unoffending citizens. Yet, by curious processes of logic, British statesmen are once more made the scapegoats.

The accusation is even made in certain quarters that the British are full grown men and women of ironing the enemy at scattered points all over the world, started the rebellion as a species of cruel diversion. There are fullgrown men and women of irreproachable character in ordinary things, who believe this fantastic theory. But if the Irish unfortunately hate Englishmen, that hate is as nothing compared with the fear and hatred the Ulster Irishman has for the men of the South, or the grim dislike of the Southern Irishman for his nominal kinsmen in the North. The Ulsterman calls Britain perfidious when she proposes Home Rule; the Southern Irishman calls her perfidious for not compelling Ulstermen to accept a government which he abhors. And there you are! The best thing that Britain can do is to continue her policy of ministering to the material welfare of the Irish people, in the hope that some day all will attain a better frame of mind.—From Toronto Saturday Night.

Winter Dairying is Popular

Satisfactory Season Has Been Experienced in Saskatchewan

Winter dairying is each year becoming increasingly popular throughout Saskatchewan and during the past season, though a number of conditions have militated against developments in this branch of agriculture, a satisfactory season's business has been done by the co-operative creameries of the province.

During the past twelve months, or for an even longer period, agricultural development of every kind has been made particularly difficult by the conditions which have obtained in the labor market. While these labor conditions have had a direct bearing on the dairying interests, a further circumstance operating against any marked increase in the butter output has been the prevailing high price for feed stuffs of all kinds, not only have concentrates, such as grain and commercial feed stuffs, been unusually high in price, but hay, oat sheaves and other fodder have been selling at prices almost unknown in previous years.

"My mother-in-law must catch that train, driver, so hurry up," "You can count on me, sir. I shall drive as if she were my own."

Dableigh—There is one thing I don't understand.

Miss Keen—Oh, more than that, surely.

Canada Held Up As an Example

Duke of Connaught Tells London Chamber of Commerce of Commercial Education

The Duke of Connaught who, at the Mansion House distributed the prizes awarded by the London Chamber of Commerce for Commercial Education, said that the war must lead to the re-organization of trade. One of the first things to consider was, How shall we be able to take our place in the competition which must arise in commerce? During the five years he spent in Canada he was much impressed by the great interest the people there took in the education of the young for commercial purposes.

He did not know any more important work than the giving of suitable education to those who were going to take a leading part in the commercial life of the country. In the past, he ventured to think, they had not sufficiently recognized the importance of this. They had heard—and he was sure they heard it with regret—that only twenty-five years ago, one-half of the clerks in the city of London were foreigners and, in many cases, he imagined, Germans; but he was glad to learn from Lord Southwark that they were now reduced to five per cent. Our object should be to reduce to nil. England for the English; and if their education was up to the standard they would get all the appointments. He was afraid many appointments and many works got into foreign hands largely for want of suitable education, and he thought, too, that it was for want of application.

The importance of the educational advancement that had taken place in the great trading centres was vast and far-reaching. Although his profession was that of arms, nobody recog-

nized more than he did how important it was for the future of the country that education should not only higher in standard but should also be suitable. It had been men-

tioned that in 1890 there was only one centre in London where com-

mercial education was given, whereas in 1913 there were 273. If they could move on in that direction he was sure that results would be of vast national importance.

On this occasion of the Duke's visit, he related a good story. Whenever he said, he had visited towns in Canada he had been greeted with the singing of the National Anthem by the children. One day, struck by the singing of some children, he had asked the teacher what part of Can-

ada she was from.

"Illinois," she replied, with a strong nasal twang, and added that as she had come to live in Canada she wished fully to belong to the Dominion, and thought her first duty in teaching the children was to see they learned the National Anthem properly.

Buffalo as an Asset

Government Herd Now Well Worth Over a Million Dollars

When Hon. Frank Oliver, then Minister of the Interior, bought for Canada a herd of wild buffalo from Montana and set apart a great area of government land as a home for these creatures, nobody raised any strong objection, but the scheme was quite generally regarded as a bit Quixotic. It was very well to try to preserve the noble bos Americanus from extinction, but nobody could guarantee that rounding-up, transportation and subsequent semi-captivity in a great public park would not be the death of the whole herd. But 739 buffalo were bought and were delivered at an appointed spot within Canada. That was eight years ago. Today there are about 2,500 buffalo in the big park at Wainwright, Alta., and about 135 in Elk Island Park, in the same province. The animals are in good condition and the increase in their numbers has never been interrupted. In March, 1915, the total number in the Wainwright park was 1,640. Thus it is seen that in the last two years the increase has been considerably greater than the whole original herd.

The buffalo that were bought cost the government about \$250 a head, delivered. As the government has a monopoly of these creatures today it is not easy to say just what they are worth. But it is certain they have a very special value even from an economic point of view, for buffalo robes and buffalo heads command very high prices, and buffalo meat is a great delicacy. The living buffalo is in constant demand for zoological collections throughout the world. All persons who take an interest in such matters seem to agree that the price paid in 1909 was no more than a fair one. Even assuming that buffaloes are the one exception to the rule of advancing prices and that they are of the same value as were those of eight years ago, it will be seen that the existing herd is well worth over a million dollars and that at this time the natural increase represents a value of over \$150,000 a year.—From the Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Mrs. Snappen (who has been suffering from toothache)—Thank goodness, I've had that tooth out at last. Snappen—Happy tooth!

Mrs. S.—What do you mean?

S.—It's out of reach of your tongue!

Do you assimilate your food aunty?"

"No, I doesn't sah. I pays cash down fo' it."—Baltimore American.

From London to Bagdad

British Success Ends German Dream of Control in the East

It is reported that when the Kaiser was informed that Bagdad had fallen to the arms of the British he flew into a towering rage, and ordered Enver Pasha to be sent for, but that despot of the Bosphorus refused to budge from his rendezvous on the Golden Horn until the Emperor of Germany promised to foot the biggest loan that Turkey has yet presented to the German people. "Bagdad has fallen," Enver Pasha is reported to have said, "because we had not the money to carry on the manufacture of munitions."

On his arrival at Berlin, Enver Pasha supplemented his request by pointing out that Great Britain was financing her allies, and Germany must go on doing the same for her allies otherwise there would be a separate peace, with fatal consequences to the Teutonic dream for the Balkans and Constantinople.

In the meantime so assured are the people of Bagdad as to the permanence of their new masters that old firms that had closed down business with the occupation of the city by military troops have reopened them. The Roman Catholic Archbishop, Monsignor John Drure, has arranged to take charge of his spiritual children, and been blessed by the Pope as well as congratulated upon the return of settled government.

In an interview that the Archbishop gave a London pressman, he stated that there could be no doubt but what the Germans had made excellent plans for the Berlin-Bagdad railroad, and that it would have been a financial success. "The country is ripe for the hand of enterprise from the West." He hoped, however, that the line would be controlled by an international board with its headquarters in London. "There will be seen passengers alighting at Charing Cross and leaving from that terminus to Bagdad, instead of from Berlin."

The Archbishop has 36 passports entitling him to travel by land and sea to Bagdad, but the presence of the enemy's submarines in the Mediterranean have so far compelled him to remain at Rome.

Organization for Marketing

Sentiment Obtaining Strong Hold Among Farmers of Canada

In his book "Rural Denmark" Sir H. Rider Haggard says: "Whatever else may be doubtful or open to argument in connection with Danish agriculture one thing remains clear, namely, that it owes the greater part of such prosperity as it possesses to the working of the co-operative movement." On the same page he points out that in Great Britain co-operation for the sale of produce is still in its infancy. That was four years ago. Had Sir Rider been writing on co-operation today he might have made a similar statement in regard to Canada. The people of Canada, like the people of Great Britain, do not rush into far-reaching reforms even after they are convinced of the weakness of the old system. Of the people of Denmark more than ninety-five per cent. were born in the country. It is easier for them than for a mixed population, widely scattered, to follow a new lead. Co-operation must wait for a strong popular sentiment. That sentiment is getting a hold in Canada and is being followed by organization, confidence and loyalty, all of which are necessary to a permanent success.

It is easier to organize the producers of a single crop than of many crops. The wheat raisers of the Prairie Provinces have found it comparatively easy to develop and maintain a strong marketing organization. Upwards of four thousand egg producers last year sold more than one million dozens of eggs and a large quantity of poultry for a net value considerably exceeding \$300,000. Twenty-six associations of sheep raisers disposed of almost a million and three-quarters pounds of wool at a valuation of more than half a million dollars. Fruit growers in several provinces sold their fruit co-operatively. In the west particularly live stock men are agitating for better marketing facilities. Those working towards this end, and indeed any who are endeavoring to solve the marketing problem will find helpful information in the April number of The Agricultural Gazette containing a symposium by responsible officers of the methods of organization for marketing existing in the several provinces.

Talk That Isn't Cheap

Client—You have an item in your bill, "Advice, Feb. 8, \$5." That was the day before I retained you.

Lawyer—I know it. But don't you remember on the eighth I told you you'd better let me take the case for you?

Client—Yes.

Lawyer—Well, that's the advice.

Ted—What do you think of the seconhand car Tom bought?

Ned—it seems to be all right as far as it goes.

"Do you assimilate your food aunty?"

"No, I doesn't sah. I pays cash down fo' it."—Baltimore American.

Sometimes a genius fools people by wearing good clothes.

More Poultry and Eggs Needed

Live Stock Branch Making Every Endeavor to Bring About Increased Production

In connection with the work carried on under the Markets Policy of the Live Stock Branch it has been learned with assurance that there is great room for profitable development in the poultry industry of Canada. What is needed is a greatly increased production of such a quantity and quality as is desired by the British market. Owing to scarcity of food last year, the poultry stock of the country was greatly reduced, but with the cleaning out of many poultry flocks much inferior stock was got rid of, which opens the way for many to begin on right lines. The shortage in the actual number of birds kept may be overcome to some extent if those who have charge of poultry will use diligence and judgment in making the most of their opportunities this year. The officers of this branch in the various provinces, who are in close touch with the poultry industry, give the assurance that there is a better sentiment prevailing on the part of farmers generally with respect to the poultry business than ever before. Indications point to a much larger distribution of eggs for hatching and day-old chicks of improved stock than usual.

Canada has all the requisites for the production of a quantity far in excess of her own requirements, and with her favorable climatic conditions can, with proper care and attention, produce quality equal to the best in the world. Only the fringe of production possibilities has been touched up to the present. The western provinces, with their volume of cheap feed, are the natural home for the Canadian hen. The bulk of the surplus at the present time comes from the provinces of Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick and Quebec do not produce sufficient for their own requirements. These provinces must and will do more. It remains principally for Ontario, Prince Edward Island and the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to demonstrate to the rest of Canada and the Empire as a whole what they can do in this connection in this great hour of trade expansion.

According to the last census, Canada had some 29,000,000 hens; a few more, in fact, than the single state of Iowa. There may be possibly forty or fifty million hens in Canada at the present time. In order to meet our obligations and live up to our opportunities in the matter, the slogan of every poultryman should be "150,000,000 hens for Canada in two years." How can it be done?

Is it not possible in this country to create in the minds of producers generally the steadfast impression and belief that this development is going to be brought about, and to enlist the active services of every breeder and distributor of pure-bred poultry in a big national production campaign?

The Live Stock Branch through the Poultry Division is doing all that it can, through its various connections, to bring about the increase in production and the improvement in quality necessary to take the greatest possible advantage of our present opportunities. The organization of Co-operative Marketing Associations is being pressed more vigorously than ever before. The importance of increased production is being emphasized at every opportunity, and arrangements are being made whereby a very decided improvement in quality, particularly of western eggs, will be brought about this year.—W.A. Brown, in the Agricultural Gazette.

Co-Operative Wool Marketing

Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association Issues a Circular

Mr. E.L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association has issued a circular to sheep breeders in the province, announcing that the association will continue the handling of wool as during the past three years. It will as usual be graded by experts provided by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The circular embodies a blank form on which the wool grower agrees to market his wool through the association either at Calgary, as was done in former years, or to an Eastern representative in case bids made at Calgary are not satisfactory.

It is pointed out that each grade of wool is sold on its merits and that no commission is charged for selling. The actual expenses in connection with grading and selling is deducted from each lot according to the number of pounds sold. Last year this amounted to one cent per pound, when more than 40,000 fleeces brought an average price of 29.9

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

He opened the door of the New Cottage on such an evening scene as he was familiar with there. Mrs. Egerton was reading aloud. Her husband was sketching her. He was never tired of sketching his wife and child. In the shaded lamplight the room was charming.

He had time to recognize what Mrs. Egerton was reading:—
"My lady seems of ivory
Forehead, straight nose and cheeks
that be
Hollowed a little mournfully,
Beana new dominal!"

She looked up, and Egerton looked round at the same moment.

"Why Meyrick!" he said. "I thought you were gone home long ago, man! And Dolly—"

The Squire came forward quickly.

"Your sister was frightened," he said, and wondered at his disingenuous daring in saying so much and so little. "I waited till she was less frightened, and brought her back. She must not be alone at the cottage again. I told her she must stay here at night for the future, whatever she does by day. She has given me a right to interfere."

"Eh?" said Lionel Egerton, springing to his feet. "What is that you say? Dolly given you a right, My dear Meyrick! Is it true, Dolly?"

He took his sister's half-unwilling hands and drew her into the circle of the lamplight.

"By Jove," he said, letting her go. "Dolly shows plainly enough that it is true. I'm very glad, Meyrick. I don't know any man to whom I'd rather give my little sister. Are you not pleased, Granny?"

"Of course I am pleased," said Mrs. Egerton, coldly. "I consider Dolly a very fortunate girl. Some people have all the good luck."

"Poor girl!" said her husband sympathetically. "And some people have no luck at all, except to marry a poor devil of an artist who can give them nothing but adoration, eh?"

As Dolly had well rema'ed, Mrs. Egerton had a way of saying the wrong thing at the wrong moment. What did the Squire care for the suggestion that he could give the girl he loved wealth and position? He knew he had Dolly's heart, and that was all he cared about.

CHAPTER XII Margaret

Hilary Strangways knocked at the

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door of 24 Chappell Place, and asked for Mr. Langton.

The servant demurred.

"Mr. Langton hasn't left the dining room yet, sir," he said; "and when he does he'll be going home."

He uttered the redundant aspirate with energy. "I know he's ordered

the car for nine o'clock."

"I must see him," said Hilary stubbornly. "I need not keep him very long."

"What name, please?" asked the man with a weary air.

Hilary found a card and placed it in his hand.

"Don't look as if you'd much the matter with you neither," he grumbled, as he looked at the card. "You should wait till tomorrow, sir, and not be troubling Mr. Langton out of hours. He halways sees patients from two to four."

To mark his disapproval he left Hilary standing in the hall. But he had hardly opened a door on the left-hand side of the hall and passed through before he was back again.

"Mr. Langton 'opes you will come in, sir," he said; and turned about with a disconcerted air to open the door for Hilary.

It did not need any great perception to see that the man who had stood up from the table to receive Mr. Langton was dead tired. His keen, dark face was pale; there were shadows about his eyes which looked as though he had not slept. It might have been the red shade of the candles on the table that was reflected in his eyes, making them look as though they were heavily bloodshot.

He put out a hand to Hilary, who had begun to murmur an apology. Hilary forgot that he had come to wring the truth out of this man—to tell him what he was doing in keeping Margaret's whereabouts from her friends. He had been working himself up as he came along in a taxi-cab. He had a right to know where Margaret was. Of course she and her mother could not go back to that old ogre. They ought never to have endured his ill-treatment. They need not if only their friends had known.

A fine fury had burned in Hilary's breast as he thought upon Margaret's bruised arms and the little cry he had heard from her when he had seized her somewhat roughly by the wrists. It brought the blood into his eyes to remember it. He said to himself that old South ought to be strangled. It would be a good riddance. Earth would be well free of such a brute and tyrant.

Now he wondered as he felt himself taking Gervase Langton's hand. "I have heard of you—from Margaret," Mr. Langton said. "Won't you sit down? Have a cigar? a cigarette then? a pipe is better than either."

Hilary sat down by the mahogany table in which the wine and fruit seemed to make a deep reflection.

He took a cigarette and lit it. Mr. Langton was looking at him with an expression oddly compounded of humor and tragedy, as though a light played over the dark anxiety of his face. Hilary looked up and caught the expression. It made him feel suddenly as though he had not much chance with this man. The fleeting expression—he was not sure a minute after that he had not fancied it—made him feel very young and rather ridiculous.

Perhaps it showed in his face; it was a very ingenuous face, so simple that in his school days Hilary Strangways had been occasionally ragged by some misguided boy who presumed his innocence by his rosy cheeks and turned-up nose.

"You want to know," said Mr. Langton, in a deliberate voice which had some vague suggestion of kindness about it, "where I have hidden Margaret from you, and how I dared to take her mother from the custody of her friends."

Hilary positively blushed—but he stood his ground.

"Yes, sir," he said, with a new respect, "that is exactly what I came to ask you."

"Would you like to see Margaret tonight—before you sleep?"

The suddenness and unexpectedness of the question took Hilary's breath away.

"Oh sir!"—he felt once again like a small boy at the public school in the presence of the Head—"I did not hope for such a thing. I had no expectation. Naturally their friends have been anxious."

"There was greater cause when they were at Marigolds, exposed to the tender mercies of Sir Gilbert South," Mr. Langton said, with a sudden bitterness.

"We did not know—" began Hilary, stammering. "We could not have imagined such things. Do you think we would have allowed it to go on if we had known? Margaret should have told me."

"You know what Margaret is—as proud as she is spirited. Perhaps she thought no one could help her—till it was a question of saving her mother's life. Then she sent for me. Shall we call it unconventional? One does not think of the conventions

when it is a question of life or death."

The clock on the chimney piece of the room began to strike nine, and Mr. Langton stood up.

"The car will be at the door," he said. "If you will come with me you shall see Margaret—unless she refuses to see you."

"I think she will see me," said Hilary, "although when last I saw her we parted in anger."

Mr. Langton smiled; through the smile his eyes kept their look of a lonely sadness and suffering.

"She told me," he said, "and I told her it was not fair. She owed you an explanation, seeing that you were friends. You did not take her the right way young man."

Hilary followed Mr. Langton to the motor car, which was at the door.

He was feeling strangely taken back. He had come, saying to himself that he would force the secret of Margaret's hiding place out of this man; and lo, and behold, they were on their way to Margaret, without any word being said on his part to bring about such a thing. The bourgeoisie made him feel uneasy, while he had a desire to apologize to Mr. Langton, and yet, he said to himself, that it would be time enough to do that when he knew more of what was going on. Hilary had always held a grievance tenaciously once it had been formed, which, fortunately, was very seldom.

"If her mother dies," said Mr. Langton, suddenly, "what is to be done of Margaret?"

"Oh, sir," said Hilary, shocked, "I hope there is no danger of that."

"There is always danger when the heart is in such a precarious condition as Lady South's." He spoke the name as though he were unaccustomed to it and did it with distaste. "And there are complications!" He sighed heavily. "If Lady South were to die Margaret could never return to her father. I need not tell you that she is high-spirited. I wish her

poor mother had had something of Margaret's spirit; but she had been frightened. Her timidity has entangled us in trouble. Margaret would have had it out with her father, I should have walked up to the door of Marigolds and said my say to that old wretch. Poor Lady South was in a panic. We had to save her as she would let us or not at all."

(To Be Continued.)

Irrigation Convention

To Assist Co-operation Between the Producers of the Western Provinces

Arrangements are being made for the eleventh annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association to be held at Maple Creek, August 1 to 3. The program will include the presentation and discussion of the following subjects: Alfalfa and clover crops; Sheep raising; Cooperative creameries; Water supply from wells for irrigation and domestic supply; Construction and maintenance of irrigation reservoirs; Introduction of fish to irrigation reservoirs.

On all of the above subjects addresses will be given by speakers of recognized authority, though the speakers have not in every case been secured, there is no doubt but the foremost men in the various branches will be present. A subject of vital importance will occupy the attention of the convention is Inter-provincial Co-operation, which will have a speaker from each of the three provinces, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. For some time there has been felt that a great measure of co-operation between the producers of the western provinces should be attained and as the Irrigation Association is the only existing association covering the three provinces, it seems to be the logical vehicle to use in putting the movement before the farmers and fruit raisers.

"Is your boy Josh helping you on the farm?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntassel. "He's gone at agriculture so seriously that it begins to look now as if I was helpin' Josh."

"I'm doing my best to get ahead," asserted Cholly. "Well, heaven knows you need one," asserted Dolly.

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War's Woeful Waste

The tremendous losses which have been suffered by agriculture in Europe during the first year of the war baffles imagination. In France alone, in the part invaded by Germany it is estimated that 610,000 horses, 1,500,000 head of cattle, 1,600,000 sheep, 700,000 pigs and 3,000,000 fowl were destroyed. In Belgium the damage to agriculture amounted to over 280,000,000, including about 130,000,000 for cattle and other domestic animals slaughtered.

A Boon for the Bilious—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and souris it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

"It's easy to borrow trouble."
"Naturally. Every one has more of it than he wants."

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Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROCHAV,
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Thomas—Do you think the fighting nations will cede any territory?

Pete—Why, they're all planting acres by the millions.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

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Motorist—Glad to hear it. I need the money.



Are You Tied Up Indoors?

If so, your whole system naturally gets tied up too. A lazy liver and constipated bowels are bad things, dangerous things.

Exercise as much as you can—but keep your liver and bowels up to the mark all the time.

Take one pill regularly—until you are sure you are all right again.



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The New World's Part

New World Steps in to Restore the Balance of the Old

"I called the New World into existence," Foreign Minister Cannon declared in his speech of December 12, 1926, "to redress the balance of the Old." That was the speech acknowledging the British paternity of the Monroe Doctrine. Its sequel has come following President Wilson's address proclaiming the principle of the Monroe Doctrine for the use of the whole world. In his speech in parliament on April 18, 1917, Andrew Bonar Law, in behalf of all the people of the British Empire and the allied countries, welcomed the participation of the United States in the war at its crisis in these words: "The new world has stepped in, to restore the balance of the old."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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Doubtless Aid Belgians

Doubtless, who do not believe in war themselves, are doing their bit to help out those who suffer from it. Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, has received a check for \$1,033 from the Donkhober section at Grain Lake, Saskatchewan. It is to be applied to the Belgian Orphan Fund.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The England of To-day

The Spirit of Liberty That Guides and Defends It

The England of today is not the England which, under a German king and a weak ministry, blundered into the fatal error of attempting to tyrannize over the American colonies. England now exhibits the same spirit as that which sustained Washington and Lafayette. It is battling heroically for human rights. In spite of mistakes and difficulties in the administration of its immense Empire, Great Britain stands for the essentials of self-government, home rule and individual liberty. Its subjects are free men, wherever they stand upon the earth. No war-lord mortgages their lives from the cradle to the grave, or drives them like cattle in the prosecution of monstrous criminal ambitions. The British people are their own war-lords. Their Empire, great as it is in extent, is greater because of the spirit of liberty that guides and defends it.—Washington Post.

WINNIPEG MAN CURED

Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Saved him from Nervous Breakdown

Mr. G. C. Inman, 350, Harcourt street, St. George's Creek, Winnipeg, for many years a well-known man in the business life of Canada, says: "I was terribly rundown and weak. I had no appetite, and I suffered if I forced myself to eat. My nerves were in a bad way, and my sleep very disturbed. Everything pointed to a nervous breakdown. Then I got Dr. Cassell's Tablets. The first result was that I could sleep, and then my health rapidly improved. It was really astonishing how my strength and fitness came back."

Mr. Inman is now in England, managing the well-known firm of A. W. Inman and Son, Printers and Publishers, Leeds. Letters will reach him there.

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold B. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, M'Cauley-st, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nervous children, and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and stocked in all the leading Canadian drug stores. Price: One tube, 50cts; six tubes for the price of five. Boxes of six tubes said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

"What sort of a musician is Bligh?"

"He's one of those people who can't say anything interesting and who rather than be altogether silent try to lift their voices in song."

Relieves Asthma at Once. If you could read the thousands of unsolicited letters received by the makers from grateful users you, too, would realize the remarkable curing powers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases, incipient and chronic, are benefited by this great family remedy, and many of them are cured. Why suffer or experiment with worthless preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased everywhere?

"Mother," said an Irish youngster, "won't you give me my candy now?"

"Whist!" exclaimed the mother, "didn't I tell ye I'd give ye none at all if ye didn't kape quiet?"

"Yis, mum."

"Well, the longer ye kape quiet the sooner ye'll get it."

City Eye Specialists Tell How To Strengthen Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and conjunctivitis and epithelitis and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing may have had their eyes restored to normal vision without glasses they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. I gave my feet to find the time, and as like a miracle I found the lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by a severe headache which caused fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I am now in the habit of leaving on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to never need glasses again.

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "A patient came to me who was suffering from Blepharitis. Marginalia with all the concomitant symptoms, as morning exfoliation of the lids, chronic con-

junctivitis and epithelitis. Her eyes were so strained from protracted micro-epidemic conjunctivitis, and Bon-Opto used according to directions rendered a surprising service. I found my eyes remarkably strengthened, so much so I have put aside my glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have also tried it and we are agreed as to results. In a week's time, under my observation, the eyes of all my patients who were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient."

Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you wish to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Take one drachm of Bon-Opto, dissolve in a fourth of glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little, it is your duty to go to a doctor and get him to prescribe to you before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it successfully in many patients in this city. In patients whose eyes were strained through over-work or night gazing. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, milky, smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes fatigued from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto is not a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is an ophthalmic preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturer guarantees to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists in this city, including the McMurdo Drug Co., Calgary, the Vancouver and Owl Drug Co's, Vancouver and McCullough Drug Store, Winnipeg.



CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Children prefer it to the most expensive butter. Why not save money by using more of this syrup?

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—3 lb. Glass Jars

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Artillery Steel

Modern high-power guns could not be built without steel strong enough to resist the enormous pressures to which they are subjected, says the Wall Street Journal. How great these pressures are is beyond ordinary comprehension.

At each discharge of a gun, in the case of field pieces, for less than three-tenths of a second the pressure exceeds twenty tons to the square inch, and the speed of the projectiles leaving the muzzle is more than 2,500 feet a second. The energy developed is placed at about 500,000 foot pounds; in other words, considering the cannon a motor working during an exceedingly short time, its rating is about 20,000,000 horse power.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"He belongs to two golf clubs, doesn't he, and only one church?"

"But you don't need so much variety of practice in religion as you do in golf."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Democracy Imperilled

So long as there is in the world a warlike Germany, so long as there is a nation of prey, a country bent on oppression, on treachery, and violence, so long will democracies be imperilled. If they would save the treasures of civilization and the heritage of mankind which are theirs, they must meet the danger, they must be ready, they must arm themselves, but with the purpose never to place the sword at the service of aught but the right.—From M. Viviani's Speech in New York.

"I hear Billings' widow broke his will."

"That's nothing. She started in to do it as soon as she was his wife."

He—Pardon me, I didn't catch your last name.

She—I haven't caught it yet myself.

This Summer wear

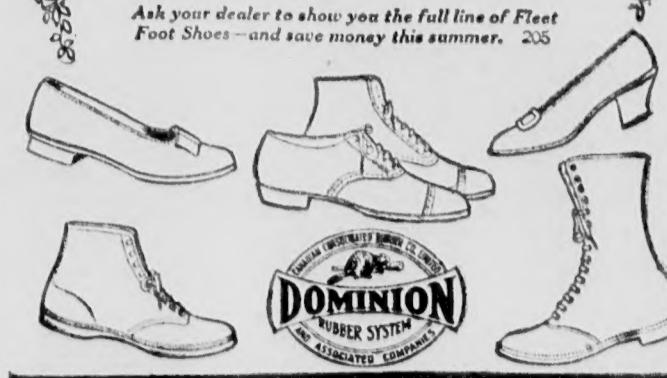
FLEET FOOT

and Save Money

With leather prices still high, you may have several pairs of attractive Fleet Foot Summer Shoes for what one good pair of leather boots cost.

Fleet Foot line is so complete, that there are many styles for work and play—for sports and outings—for men, women and children.

Ask your dealer to show you the full line of Fleet Foot Shoes—and save money this summer. 205



Important Announcement for Dairymen!

ON MONDAY, JULY 2ND, The New Carlyle Dairy Branch, of Didsbury, will open its doors to receive any quantity of Sweet Milk, Sweet or Sour Cream, whichever is the most convenient and profitable for you to deliver.

This plant will be operated on a well planned SYSTEM every working day the year round.

We cordially invite you to patronize us. If you will you will profit by receiving in return. CITY MARKET right at home, where you will have no risk of shipping to run; no milk tickets to buy; no train to meet; your cheques with the same promptness; your cans washed to take home with you. Another advantage--you can discuss matters of business at any time with the man you are dealing with.

Our sympathies and co-operation have always been with the Farmer. Our methods of getting business have always been fair and square. You can feel confident that our prices will always be right.

Bring in your Milk or Cream on Monday, July 2nd; you will be highly pleased with our prices and accommodations. I will be at the Creamery, glad to meet every one of you and give you any further information.

Telephone 24
P. O. Box 369

A. R. KENDRICK,
Manager.



Smart—Economical

IT is an ideal car for people of taste and refinement—the great sweeping success of the year.

The Overland Country Club is the smart sport model of the small car class.

Grey body, black and nickel trim, an! the price includes wire wheels with one extra.

Have a look at the Country Club right away—and a demonstration.

\$1110

Overland Country Club

Four passenger
Individual front seats
32 horsepower
Cantilever rear springs

17x16 wire wheels
5 inch tires
Auto-Lite starting and lighting
104 inch wheelbase

Other Overland Fours

The Light Four Model 85-Four
Touring \$975 Touring \$1275
Roadster \$950 Roadster \$1230

All prices f. o. b. point of shipment
Subject to change without notice

WALTER LESLIE
Local Agent, DIDSBURY, ALTA

The Advance of the Tanks

The great motion picture film, "The Canadian Army in Action and the Advance of the Tanks," to be exhibited here, will show what the Canadians are actually doing and what the "Tanks" are actually accomplishing in Flanders today.

Didsbury Moving Picture Company

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

**The Editor Has Left
Town.**

Through the courtesy of the C. P. R. and G. T. railways and the Northern Navigation Company, the Editor and Mrs. H. E. Osmond left on Monday for a trip to Ontario. During the absence of the Editor Mr. W. A. Myers will be in charge of the Pioneer.

We hope that our advertisers and readers will continue to extend to our manager the courtesies which they have always shown the Editor.

THE EDITOR.

AROUND THE TOWN
(Continued from page 1)

Weather prophet says—Changeable

Mrs. Diedrich and Mrs. Schmelke will serve tea at the Red Cross on Friday.

A box social and dinner will be held in Elkton school on Thursday evening, June 28th. A short program will be given before the boxes are auctioned off. Proceeds for the Soldiers' Comfort Fund. Everyone welcome.

A very successful Red Cross concert was held in Crossfield recently, the net proceeds being \$54.25. The entertainers were Miss Creighton's pupils and the kiddies feel quite elated over their success.

The C. P. R. repair gang have laid down a new platform at Crossfield depot, the old one not being strong enough to hold the crowds expected to attend their fair, which is being held there today and tomorrow.

A few generous people like Mr. Alex. Robertson, of Westcott, who came into this office and handed in a cheque for \$20, the first payment for the support of five poor Belgian children for a year, would be a splendid response to the call for the help which is so urgently needed.

Do you remember when eggs were selling for 7 cents a dozen; butter at 12 cents a pound; potatoes at 25 cents a sack; hind quarters of beef at 5 cents per pound; hogs at 4 cents per pound? Those were good old days—for the consumer, but no one seems to be pining for their return.

Boy Scout Orders

All scouts are to meet at the club rooms on Friday, June 22, at 8.30 p. m., to make plans for the annual summer camp. All scouts are urged to be present.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**Calgary
Exhibition**

JUNE 28 TO JULY 5

Single Fare

For the round trip

To Calgary

From all stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Tickets on sale—June 27 to July 5
Return limit—July 7, 1917.

Full information from any CANADIAN PACIFIC TICKET AGENT.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS
Garbutt Business College, CALGARY
Success Business College, REGINA

**"THE NATIONAL" IS
PROVING A POPU-
LAR TRAIN.**

RUNS THROUGH FAMOUS CLAY BELT
OF NEW ONTARIO AND THE CO-
BALT MINING DISTRICT.

Travellers between Eastern and Western Canada appreciate the high standard of railway service afforded by "The National"—the splendid train which operates between Winnipeg and Toronto, east and west bound. This through train uses the rails of the Canadian Government Lines from Winnipeg to Cochrane, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario (owned by the Ontario Government), from Cochrane to North Bay, and the Grand Trunk from North Bay to Toronto. At Winnipeg "The National" links up with the Grand Trunk Pacific, serving all the important points of Western Canada.

"The National's" trip between the Manitoba Capital and the Queen City of the East is one of 1,236 miles. The departure from Winnipeg is at 5.15 in the afternoon and Cochrane is reached the following night. This is a wonderfully interesting trip through the sparsely populated territory of New Ontario, giving the traveller an opportunity of inspecting this fertile region, including the famed clay belt, where tens of thousands of settlers will make their homes in the future. The area of New Ontario is 330,000 square miles, fully four times the size of Old Ontario and, in addition to great expanses of good farming land, it has wonderful resources in timber, minerals, water power, fish and game.

"The National" next threads the rich districts served by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, including the Cobalt silver camp and the Temagami Forest Reserve. There is a daylight run over the Grand Trunk through the "Highlands of Ontario" comprising the beautiful Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and other holiday resorts.

The three railways are combining to make the passenger service over this new road the equal of that offered anywhere on the Continent. The smooth, straight and level roadbed embodies all that has been learned in three quarters of a century of railroad building. The greatest travel comfort is therefore assured.

**SEE ME FOR
Singer Sewing
Machines & Repairs**

I can supply your wants
on short notice.

Old machines taken in trade
for new ones.

**ANDREW AIRD
DIDSBURY, ALTA.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**Edmonton
Exhibition**

JULY 9 TO 14

Single Fare

For the round trip

To Edmonton

From all stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Tickets on sale—July 7 to 14. Return limit—July 16, 1917.

Full information from any CANADIAN PACIFIC TICKET AGENT.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBUY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Secy. G. F. SMITH, N. G.
Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Oster street. Business Phone 120

Didsbury Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Arntz)
Solicitor for

Union Bank of Canada.
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Town of Didsbury.

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Didsbury Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Oster street. Residence Phone 50. Office Phone 120

Didsbury Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba.
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA

VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBUY or OLDS

DR. A. J. MALMAS,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal Dentistry a Specialty.
Calls answered day or night.

PHONE 143

Residence King Edward St., DIDSBUY



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

PAY When You Graduate

Garbutt Business College, Calgary